SIX AND A HALF MILLIONS PRINTED. INSTRUCTIONS TO POLICE CAPTAINS AND TO THE

ELECTION OFFICIALS. The election last year was only an experiment with the new system of voting, and the Police Commis-

doners learned a good deal from it. In consequence, the election to-day will be a less expensive one than that of a year ago. In 1890 the Commissioners made eral an allowance for the number of ballots which would be spoiled, and wasted several thousand dollars of the city's money. Then there are 60 fewer polling places this year than there were last, so here is another reduction in the expense. To-day votes will be cost in only 887 election districts.

Last year 1,200 ballots, numbered consecutively, were printed for each party for every one of the polling-places. This was to give abundant leeway for the rulning of ballots. It was found, however, that this number was by far too generous, so this year there will be only 700 ballots a party for each election district. As the average vote of each polling-place will probably be less than 300, this allowance will cover all emergen-

This year there are only six parties in the field throughout the county. These are the Republican, Tammany, New-York Democracy, County Democracy, Socialist Labor and Prohibitionist. Many candidates appear on the ballots of two or more organizations, but separate ballots had to be printed for each party The contest for Coroner has the greatest number of en-tries, there being eighteen candidates for the three vacancies. Consequently no man's name appears on more than one ticket.

Besides these six full county tickets, there are several additional ballots in a few Assembly Districts. In the Assembly Districts comprising the VIIth Senate District there are three new "parties," the nominees of which are the regular Tammany candidates. Besides, in the Xth Assembly District, the Tammany Home Rule Association has nominated Frank Merkel for the Assembly, so a separate set of ballots, bearing his ne alone had to be printed. The contract for the printing was let on the understanding that there would be an average of ten parties in each Assembly District, so about 6,500,000 ballots have been printed. This was too large, as subsequent occurrences Last year the mistake was in the other direction. Then the contract was let in accordance with an estimate that there would be ten parties in the field, but this number fell below the actual facts Last year between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000 ballots were printed, more than twice as many as were ordered this year.

the ballots for both elections. This year he has been day and a night force at work, including Sundays, so and has been secretly circulating Sprague pasters in that his presses were idle only about four hours of order to deceive some Republicans who might be per the twenty-four. This year Mr. Brown did all the | snaded in this way to give their support to Mr. Spragu work in his own establishment, while last year he and not to Mr. Stewart. Now, the truth of the matter

had to call in the aid of other printers.

Mr. Brown's men were delayed somewhat by the facts that the Secretary of State sent out none of the nominations until they had all been received. Then No Republican should be deceived in this matter nominations until they had all been received. the lists were sent by him to the County Clerk, who in turn handed them over to the Police Commissioners, by whom they were sent to Mr. Brown. This roundabout way of delivering the lists caused a delay of a whole day in the printing. Nevertheless, every one the six and a half million ballots were ready la-Saturday and at noon on that day were delivered to the various station houses in the city. Mr. Brown will have a force of men at his shop all of to-day. ready to replace any ballots which may be lost or which may be improperly printed. So far, no mistake has been discovered.

Mr. Brown's bid this year was \$3 90 a thousand ballots, so the total cost was about \$25,000. Last year, the quantity being greater, he did the work at \$3 50 a thousand, the entire cost being about \$40,000.

Brown also prints the statements of the canvass, the poll clerks' tallies and the election return blanks. In former years the Republican candidates' names always headed the lists, but this year the Tammany names will be printed on top. As that will be about the ordy place in which Tammany is on top, this change need not worry Republicans.

The rollee captains were called together at Head

quarters vesteriay to receive final instructions from Superintendent Murray regarding the duties of the police at the polls to-day. Mr. Muarry delivered the usual auto election feeture, directing the captains to take purity of the ballot-box. Nothing was said about possible conflict with United States marshals. The returns will be read to the public at each police station and in the courtroom at Police Headquarters to-night, as Mr. Murray also directed the captains to detail some

men to arrest persons who may violate the city ordinances by building bonfires in the streets to-night. In the Bureau of Elections yesterday the clerks were busy addressing envelopes containing copies of this binsy andressing envelopes containing the first and the inspectors of election, pall clerks for damages for disturbing me in the enjoyment of my for damages for disturbing me in the enjoyment of my time for opening the polls:

1. The ballot clerks shall not fold the ballots for the voter, but they may instruct him how the ballot should be folded by folding a sample ballot in his presence.

For my part, I never hesitate to adopt as a rule of action and conviction of duty that a million of people should never be led to public pillage from any consideration of party expediency. State or National.-Samuel J. Tilden.

EXPECTING A BIG VOTE IN BROOKLYN.

POLLS TO BE OPEN FROM SUNRISE TO SUNSET. The polls in Brooklyn to-day will be open from sunsunset. That, according to the almanac is from 6:35 a. m. to 4:55 p. m. No Democrat who ob jects to the dishonest methods of the men who have succeeded in getting control of his party machinery should fall to go to his polling place to-day and cast a vote for J. S.oat Fassett for Governor and another vote for Henry A. Meyer for Mayor of Brooklyn. If yu leave home for the day without voting, you may lose you vote by being delayed unexpectedly on your return. You may flud the booths crowded late in the day. arous;d to its danger, and will stop at nothing to con age in power. Do not, then, forget to vote early.

. Every indication points to a large Republican vote in Kings County. Democrats place Flower's plurality below 8,000, and many of them think it will be out down much more. Some disaffected Democrats yesterday were saying that Flower would not have 5,000 majority in the county. Chairman Wagner, of the Republican Campaiga Committee, was confident of vic tory, both for the State and local tickets. Meyer's

plurality he placed at about 4,000. Charles A. Schleren, president of the Young Republican Club, said he had been carefully looking over the field with a view to discvering the truth of the re stocking" Republicans were going to bolt Meyer be cause of his being a grocer. He said that the number who would do so would be comparatively few. This would be much more than offset by the German vote. It numbered 35,000. Fully 80 per cent of it was ordi-This year about 60 per cent was going for Meyer, and a good part of it for Fassett, too

Mr. Schieren has taken steps to have trusted men at every polling place to watch the count, and to bring in returns at once, so as to prevent any attempt to tamper with the returns. The Young Republican Club will receive returns at the Criterion Theatre Mr. Schleren himself and a few lieutenants will be at the headquarters in the Real Estate Exchange ready to attend in person upon any place where there seems to attend in person upon any pince where there seems to be unnecessary delay in the count, and find out what causes it. The Republicans in the strongly Democratic wards of South Brooklyn are thoroughly Democratic wards of South Brooklyn are thoroughly plantye, and vesterday asked that men be detailed to assist them to keep track of the vote. The Police Department is thoroughly prostituted to the work of the ring. Yesterday 647 special policemen, one for each election district, were sworn in. The list was made up by the Democratic leaders in the different wards, and peut to Commissioner Harden.

who promptly appointed the ward workers recommended. They may be depended upon to see that the full Democratic vote is polled. The special policemen when assembled at headquarters yesterday morning made up a rough looking assemblage. They were typical ward "heelers." A regular policeman will also be stationed at each polling place.

Do not forget to vote. Do not forget to vote early.

HOW NEW-YORK LOST THE FAIR.

TAMMANY HALL INSISTED ON NAMING ALL THE COMMITTEES AND SPENDING ALL THE MONEY.

From C. W. Bowen's letter to A. R. Whitney. It was understood at the Chamber of Commerc eeting, and had been agreed to by leading members of the Chamber several days in advance, that politics should not be mixed up in any way with the World's Fair. It was deemed expedient, therefore, that at the meeting in the City Hall, to be held later in the day of July 25, 1889, a resolution should be offered recommending that two Democrats. like Grover Cleveland and Mayor Grant, and two Republicans, like General William T. Sherman and Cornelius N. Bliss, and one independent in politics, like Alexander E. Ort. should be appointed a committee of five, which committee of five should appoint a larger committee with power to begin the preliminary work. A RESOLUTION EMBODYING THE ABOVE IDEA WAS PREPARED, AND IT WAS ARRANGED TO HAVE THE SAME OFFERED AND SECONDED AT THE CITY HALL MEETING, BUT MAYOR GRANT AND THE INTI-MAE FRIENDS WHO WERE ASSOCIATED WITH HIM AT A PRELIMINARY MEETING HAD AR-RANGED THT THE POWER OF APPONTING THE COMMITTEE SHOULD REST SOLELY WITH MAYOR FRANT. As it was found impossible to carry through the resolution favored by certain nembers of the Chamber of Commerce, non-political in character, a resolution was unanimously adopted which gave full power to Mayor Grant to appoint the different committees. WHEN THAT RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED, I FELT SATISFIED THATTHE FAIR WOULD NEVER BE HELD IN NEW-YORK, and I remember that you expressed to me privately at that meeting—as others did—that a fatal mistake had been made at the very beginning; vet Roswell P. Flower was at that the very beginning; yet Roswell P. Flower was at that meeting and spoke strongly in favor of the resolutions as adopted.

ANOTHER TAMMANY TRICK REVEALED.

TRYING TO PERSUADE VOTERS TO SUPPORT A CANDIDATE WHO IS NOT RUNNING.

Tammany Hall has been practising one of its con stantly occurring tricks in the VIIIth Senate District At one time Henry 8. Sprague intended to run as an Independent candidate in opposition to Senator Stewart. But harmony has been entirely restored in the Republican party in the XIIIth Assembly and the VIIIth senate District, and Mr. Sprague has withdrawn from the contest in the interest of the Republican candi-Martin B. Brown, of No. 49 Park Place, printed date. But Tammany Hall has been circulating an appeal among those voters who, it was thought, might ock on them for about three weeks. He had a be induced to vote for Mr. Sprague against Mr. Stewart, is that Mr. Sprague is not running in this or in any other district. He has retired entirely from the contest

It is the duty of every Republican in the district to vote for the regular candidate of the party for the State Senate and the regular candidates of the party for the other offices. Mr. Stewart has been a faithful and valuable member of the State Senate. No Republican can have any excuse for not voting for him.

SAMUEL H. RANDALL'S STATEMENT. HE SAYS HE WAS NOT ARRESTED AND CHARGED

WITH LARCENY. Samuel H. Randall, Republican candidate for the in Tammany newspapers. The statement that he was arrested and charged with larceny by Mrs. Eleanor P. Bishop he pronounces totally untrue. He says that he appeared in the Harlem Police Court on Saturday

morning in response to a justice's summons. The justice told him that there was no charge against him Mrs. Bishop, a former client of Mr. Randall's, then said that he withheld a paper connected with the McAuliffe estate from her. Mr. Randall declared that he did hold the paper, which was a contract to convey certain lots, to secure a lien for attorffey's fees due from Mrs A referee had been appointed by Judge McAdam in the Superior Court to determine the amount

Mr. Randall produced documents and orders of th the truth of his statements, but the justice said: "I think this matter will keep until after election, and it is postponed until Thursday next." Mr. Randall further deales the charge that he was

disbarred in Massachusetts for defrauding a soldier's widow out of pension money. Mr. Randall says: "I never had a charge of any kind in my life made against me in any court in Massachusetts. In 1864 Judge Brigham, of the Superior Court, made an order, and directed it to be entered, removing me from practice. This order being illegal, I sued Judge court at the trial took the case from the jury on the ground that the judge was not liable for any act done by him in court. When I left Boston in 1868 the Supreme Judicial Court gave me a certificate that I

be folded by folding a sample ballot in his presence.

2. If, from any cause, the official ballots shall not be ready for distribution at any polling place, or if the supply of ballots small be exhausted before the polls are closed, unofficial ballots, printed or written, made as nearly as possible in the form of the official ballots, may be used.

3. Should any question, not distinctly provided for in the Mannal, arise during the voting or canvass of the votes, it is to be decided by a vote of the majority of the inspectors, who are advised not to put a strained or technical interpretation upon the steatute.

4. At the close of the election the package of undistributed ballots, in each polling place, will be addressed to the laureau of Elections, and will be delivered by the chairman of the floard of inspectors at the station house of the police precinct in which the polling place is situated, where a receipt will be given for the same.

5. The foot note at page ten of the Mannal was inwired in deference to the decision of the justice of the Supreme Court, who by mandamus compelled the Board of Inspectors to register one Kine in 1880, although Kine had moved from one election district to another within thirty days before election. An other justice of the Supreme Court says that the language of the Constitution cannot be so tortured, and that the note in quession should be stricken from the Mannal. It is now judically held that each voter must have resided thirty days before the tiection in the election district as commonly understood.

5. The foot note at page ten of the Mannal was inwired in deference to the decision of the justice of the Supreme Court, who by mandamus compelled the Board of Inspectors to register on existing the polling place is situated. The court of the manual place is the normal place in the foundation of two injunction of the law in all the courts of the output at the note in 1870 in 1

the hearing. Ex-Judge Stevens, counsel for the Democratic managers, said that the notice served on Mayor Haynes was not legal, as it occurred on Saturday afternoon, that being a legal holiday. He objected to the proceedings. The papers had been placed in his hands nly an hour before, he said, and he had not had time to examine them. Judge Depue said that whether notice was required or not was a question about which here might be some doubt. As vesterday was the last day, under the law, that was left of the limitation of time for making an order, he would make one, in-stead of taking the responsibility of defeating the application by the lapse of time. The court also rec nized the right of the person who succeeded in the election to be heard on the jurisdictional facts in volved, as to whether the application was regular. The Judge suggested to Mr. Stevens that this course be taken: that a statement of the facts be prepared, to be presented to the bench court, when a speedy decision may be obtained. If the proceeding was irreg-ular, it would be better to arres, it at the outset. The points he would raise were those in relation to the necessity of notice, the sufficiency of the notice under the affidavits, and, if counsel desired it, the other juris

The additional affidavits filed by the Republican lawyers include one by Ferdinand H. Weberhauer, setting forth that he served a copy of the notice on Mayor Haynes. The latter had left the city on a targes excursion, presumably to escape service. officer served a copy at the Mayor's house, and being mable to find the Mayor himself, he went to South Beach, S. I., and saw the Mayor there. He followed the Mayor to New-York City, and missing him, proceeded to the Central Bailroad Station in Newark and awaited his arrival. When Mayor Haynes stepped from the train, the officer walked up to him and offered the notice, explaining its character. Mayor Haynes refused to accept the document, and snapped his fingers at the officer.

who was not a member of the Election heard, and had not been sworn, was alone from about 11 a. m. to 3 not been sworn, was alone from about 11 a. m. to 3 p. m., handling the envelopes and bailots. This man was Anthony O'Conner, a resident of Trenton, and a keeper in the State Prison. It was also sworn to that six men at one polling-place were allowed to vote, although they had not been registered, and in spite of the challenge; that the clock was set back by election officers to prolong the time for voting; that Colonel E. L. Price, chairman of the Democratic City Committee, visited the 1st District of the Fifth Ward on election day, and placed bills on the table, saying: Here is money to purchase dinner with for this board." One of the judges took the money, and after the work was done spent it for suppers and drinks for the election board.

FOR ALDERMAN FROM THE XIXTH DISTRICT. The Republicans of the XIXth Assembly District have this year nominated for the Board of Aldermen a man who, if elected, would represent the district fitly and well. In the heat and flurry of the State canvass, the voters should not allow their attention to be distracted from this

fact, nor forget to see to it that they cast their ballots on election day for William C. Anderson for Alderman. Mr. Anderson is a man well qualified for the office. He is thoroughly informed on city affairs, politics and men. He is a man of integrity and intelligence, a practical mechanic and a builder. His acquaintance with the need of the district would make him a valuable custodian of its interests, white his character and ability are a suf-licient guarantee that whatever he might do or say would reflect only credit on his constituents. Let every Republican hear these things in mind when he goes to the polls this morning.

MR DEPEN TOO ILL TO MAKE AN ADDRESS Ever since he was a voter, Chauncey M. Depew has made it a point to address his fellow-citizens at Peekskill on the night before election in canvasses for Presi dent and Governor. It was expected until late yesterday that he would appear before them last evening at the Passett and Vrooman meeting that was held there On Thursday evening at the Lenox Lyceum meeting it was observed that Mr. Depew was hourse and spoke with difficulty at times. This was attributed to the strain he had undergone in his ten days' canvass of the State. But on Friday he realized that he had contracted a severe cold, which had settled in his throat and on his lungs. He went to Pawling Saturday morn-

graphed for his physician to go there. While his condition is in no way dangerous or alarm ing, the doctor prevailed upon him, as a matter of precantion, to forego any attempt at public speaking. Mr. Depew was greatly disappointed because of his inability on this occasion to visit his old home and meet the friends of his lifetime and discuss with them the issues involved in the campaign. It is needless to say that a corresponding disappointment was suffered by them. Mr. Depew still maintains his confidence in the result of the election in favor of Fassett and Vrooman.

ing to join his family there, and he afterward tele

JACOB A. CANTOR'S BAD RECORD.

The fight in the Xth Senate District between Crane and Cantor goes on with unabated vigor. For the first time in Gantor's experience, his record while in the Assembly and Senate has been brought to light, and the official record shows that he must answer to his constituents to-day for the following votes: He voted against giving the Labor Party Inspectors

of Election.
He voted for a bill which, find it become a law, would have placed a bridge of the Harlem River at the head of Fourth-ave., blocking up the cross-streets from One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth to One-hundred-andthirtieth sts.

He voted for a bill relieving the elevated roads from paying damages to property injured along their lines. He voted against a bill for transfer tickets. and cent fares on cable roads in New-York City. He voted against all Ballot Reform bills.

He is also charged with advising Sheehan, now his law partner, against receiving the petition of the clergy presented by diamitton Fish, jr.

These are only a few of the votes cast by Cantor against the interests of his constituents, and his record only shows his intense desire to help Tanmauy Hall first, last, and all the time.

CAHILL WILL RUN ANYWAY.

Judge Dykman at White Plains yesterday denied motion for an order compelling the County Clerk of Richmond County to have printed and distributed ballots containing the name of Michael Cahill, In-dependent Democratic candidate for Sheriff, on the oand that Mr. Cabill had not compiled with the law. Mr. Cahill is a resident of Middletown, and his counsel said after the denial of the motion that pasters with his name upon them would be distributed freely to-day.

REGISTRATION COMPLAINTS IN BOSTON. Boston, Nov. 2.- The Board of Registration of Voter has investigated the complaints filed on account of alleged illegal registration by Chairman Wilson, of the Republican City Committee. Of the 108 complaints Assembly in the XIXth District, has written a letter iffty-six were dismissed without examination for lack in which he denies various charges made against him of evidence; of the remaining fifty-two, eight were fifty-six were dismissed without examination for lack found to be legally registered, eleven were incorrectly registered and were put right, and thirty-two did not answer the summons, and their names were stricken from the voting fists.

SAN FRANCISCO WANTS THE CONVENTION. San Francisco, Nov. 2.-San Franciscans are making an carnest effort to secure one or both of next year's National conventions. A meeting has been called by Mayor Sanderson, and 150 leading Republicans and an equal number of Democrats will meet Wednesday Railroad officials will make a round trip fare of \$50 from all points East in case San Francisco wins a

GOLDEN DIANA STANDS REVEALED.

CROWDS OF PEOPLE ASCEND THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN TOWER.

People who have gazed from afar at the golden Diana on top of the Madison Square Garden tower and who have wished that they could get within speak ing distance of the beautiful goddess had an opportunity to get 250 feet nearer to the object of their admiration yesferday, as the tower was opened for the first time to the public. All day long a steady stream dowed through the tower doors on the Twenty-sixth-st, side, and the elevator was taxed to its fullest capacity on almost every trip. In the evening every one who attended the chry santhemum show that cared to do so went up to the top of the tower without extra charge. The regular price is 25 cents. Visitors were only al lowed to go to the gallery, 250 feet above the curb. The elevators run up 225 feet and for the rest of the seventy-five feet, to the cage under the dome, one must use his own elevators.

The brow of the fair young huntress, who, by the way, is somewhat large for her age, measuring about twenty feet from the ball of her left foot to the crest of her black infr, sweep the clouds 341 feet whove Madison ave. Although yesterday was chilly, the young indy's flowing robes, which she the worn since she first saw the light, were removed from her shining limbs by her unfeeling managers and she stood forth in all her dazzling beauty, always squarely aiming her shaft into the eye of the wind. The graceful figure, lightly poised on one foot, attracted much attention from the crowds in the streets. Almost every person passing stopped for a moment to gaze at the faryline Diana.

There were lots of fireworks set off last night in bonor of the occasion and Diana and the beautiful lower were brilliantly illuminated. Nearly 10,009 people visited the top of the column yesterday.

FOR AN OFFICIAL RATE SHEET COMPILATION. Chicago, Nov. 2 (Special).-Chairman Finley, of the Western Passenger Association, promulgated to-day the report of the committee appointed to prepare a plan with the association. The report, after setting forth the number and diversity of rate sheets now in existence, recommends that a rate bureau be established systematically organized and sufficiently equipped to publish satisfactorily all rate sheets now compiled with in the territory of the association, by the authority of It is believed that instead of publishing separate rate sheets from different cities, district rate sheets embedying five, ten or more headline points, can be adopted. Rate sheets should be published tri-ac nually only, taking effect February, June and October, Provisions are made in the report for lines not members of the association coming in on the side and agreeing to the association rate sheet.

YALE MEN CONDEMN CAMPUS DISTURBANCES. New-Haven, Conn., Nov. 2 .- The presidents of the Yale University athletic teams have written a communication to "The Yale News" condemning the dis turbance which took place on the campus after the regatta, and assuring the faculty that if the present offence is overlooked the sentiment of the university will prevent any such demonstration in the future.

> Before the cause of consumption was known (that was only a few years ago) we did not know how Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil did so much good in consumption and in the conditions that lead to consumption.

> The explanation is interesting. We send it free in a book on CAREFUL LIVING.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York. Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil-all druggists everywhere do. \$6.

FALSIFYING HISTORY.

THE RECKLESS STATEMENTS OF CLEVELAND AND HILL CORRECTED.

FIGURES THAT DISPROVE THE DEMOCRATIC AS SERTIONS RESPECTING THE M'KINLEY. BILL-THE RECORD OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT UNDER PROTECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: On the occasion of the Democratic ratification meeting at the Cooper Union on the evening of October 8, Governor Hill stated that the triumph of the Republican party will mean "the friumph of war tariffs," while ex-President Cleveland declared that "money is unnecessarily exterted from the people under the guise of taxation." It would be an evasion of the truth to say less than that these statements are political libels. They are, besides, absolutely absurd. The incontestable records of history inscribed upon our statute books and in the public ledger of the Government clearly prove that neither of the two statements has the slightest foundation in fact. Our revenue laws and customs returns clearly show that under Republican administration of our govern mental affairs we have abolished three-fourths of the internal revenue duties and one-half the custom duties enacted during the war period in order to save the life of this Nation. Moreover, Democratic investi-gating committees and ex-President Cleveland's Administration have been unable to discover one dollar of public money m'sappropriated by Republican Ad-ministrations from 1861 until the present time. That is the open and unimpeachable record of history, and it is discreditable to the country that an ex-President of the United States and a Governor of the great State of New-York should publicly attempt to faisify this historic record, which is justly a source of National pride. Nothing more offensively partisan has characterized political warfare in this country during the last thirty years. Here are the facts which no ex-President nor Governor can impeach:

On the 31st of August, 1865, we were at the highwater mark of National Indebtedness and of war taxa-tion. The interest-bearing debt was then \$2,381,530,-On the 1st of July, 1891, this had been reduced to \$610,529,120, nearly three-fourths of the war debt having been paid off. Besides, enormous sums have been pald in interest on the debt and in pensions and other war indebtedness; so that "the expenditures growing out of the war" which had been paid in sound money out of the Treasury of the United States amounted on the first day of July, 1891, to \$7,745. 000,000.

During the period of twenty-six years from 1865 to 1891 the Republican party reformed and greatly reduced the heavy war tariff and converted it into a beneficent peace tariff. In 1867 we admitted only 4 1-2 per cent of our imports free of duty, whereas under the McKinley tariff we admit about 55 per cent of our imports free of duty. In a word, since 1867 the Republican party has placed one-half of our foreign imports upon the free list. The McKinley tariff alone increased the free list from about 34 per cent to about 55 per tent of our imports, and besides, the average rate of duty on dutiable goods is now very little, if any, higher than it was a year ago. And how has this simultaneous reduction of the Na

tional debt and of customs revenues been accomplished?

Peruvian bark, chemicals of all sorts, tea, coffee, cocoa, farina, taploca, jute, manila, sugar, molasses, animals for breeding purposes, fertilizers, indiarubber, and almost everything else not produced in this country; and we have retained on the dutlable list almost every product of the field, of the mine and of manufactures which competes with the products of American industry. That is Republican tariff reform, and the country has reason to be proud of it for what it has accom plished. Besides this, the Republican party has abol ished internal revenue duties, which yielded \$253,754, 120 in 1866, and which would if in force to-day yield fully \$600,000,000 a year. Add to this the amount of customs revenue remitted under the various tariff-reform measures, including the McKinley act, amounting to as bers \$225,000,000-and we have a total of remitted taxation which if imposed to-day would amount to over \$600,000,000 a year. If we should add this enormous remitted taxation to the present revenues of the Government, amounting to about \$400,000,000 a year, the annual revenues of the Government would be about \$1,200,000,000 a year.

The difference between \$1,200,000,000 a year and \$400,000,000 a year represents the difference between war taxation and a judiciously and honestly reformed customs and internal taxation under Republican fiscal legislation. It also represents the difference between a great and glorious political truth and an absurd po

a great and glorious pointical truth and an absurd political libel.

The foregoing facts also expose the fallacies now attempted to be promulgated by Democratic orators and
the Democratic press in New-York and Ohlo, that the
McKinley Tariff act is in some sort a new departure,
a thing imprecedented, etc. Nothing could be further
from the truth. The "McKinley Tariff" is simply the
latest act in the practical execution of a policy of tariff
reduction and reform inaugurated by the Republican
party immediately after the dishanding of the Union
Army. It was for the maintenance of that army that
our war tariff was instituted. Such revenue reduction party immediately after the disbanding of the Union Army. It was for the maintenance of that army that our war tariff was instituted. Such revenue reduction and reform has been going on ever since and just as fast as the fluancial obligations of the Government would permit. That Democratic orators and newspapers should now have recourse to the gross misrepresentations voiced by ex-President Cleveland and Governor Hill, in regard to the inseal administration of the Government since 1805, can only be explained by the fact that a political campaign based #pon the truth of history and the merits of pending issues would be utterly disastrons to their party.

During the period of revenue reduction and reform the country has increased in wealth and in productive energy far more rapidly than ever before. Here is the historic record upon that point:

First—Our National wealth increased from 932,000,000 businels in 1862 to 3,229,000,000 busines in 1869; but the wonderful development of our home markets under protection enabled us to consume over 92 per cent of this latter product, less than 8 per cent going to meet the foreign demand, of which so much is said.

The —The annual value of American manufactures increased from \$1,855,000,000 on 1890 to a nearly as can be estimated \$8,000,000,000 in 1800 to as nearly as can be estimated \$8,000,000,000 in 1800 to a nearly as can be estimated \$8,000,000,000 in 1800 to a nearly as can be estimated \$8,000,000,000 in 1800 to 167,741 miles in 1800.

Fifth—The consumption of coal is an excellent index

Fifth-The consumption of coal is an excellent index of commercial and industrial prosperity. Our coal product increased from 16,173,000 tons in 1860 to 125,563,000 tons in 1889.

125,563,000 tons in 1889.

Sixth—Our foreign commerce increased from \$508,000,000 in 1861 to \$1,729,330,806 in 1891. This increase amounted to nearly two and a half times the
commerce developed during the preceding 109 years
of free trade and inadequate protection. During the
last fiscal year we exported at the rate of \$2,400,000
worth of American products daily, including Sundays.

This is the clother record of National documents. This is the glorious record of National development

under the stimulus of thirty years of adequate protection, a development vastly exceeding that of the pre ceding 100 years of free-trade and inadequate protec This splendid record of development, reduction of the National debt to comparatively insignificant proportions, and reduction and reform of the National revenues from a war basis to a peace basis, stands to the credit of the Republican party, and illuminates our National history. It is a shame that for the attainment of party success men who have been however by their country should have the effrontery to stand up and deny these facts which make for the glory of their country. Offensive partisanship never descended to a more discreditable expedient.

It is an incourrovertible fact that the present customer revenues of the Government have been reduced of the National debt to comparatively insignificant

country. Offensive partisanship never descended to a more discreditable expedient.

It is an incontrovertible fact that the present customs revenues of the Government have been reduced to about the lowest point now admissible under a tariff for necessary revenue and needed protection. Further reduction at the present time might compromise the public credit. But the country may rest assured that there will be no danger of that, so long as our National affairs are guided by a political party distinguished for its fidelity to human liberty, its fidelity to the Union, its fidelity to human fiberty, its fidelity to the interests of American labor.

JOSEPH NIMMO, JR. Washington, D. C., Oct. 19, 1891.

R. P. FLOWER'S HATRED OF THE UNION. the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: No man in a single Southern State could to

day be nominated for Governor if it were proven that he had during the war uttered such words against the Confederacy as R. P. Flower uttered against the Union. If New-York is a loyal State how then, in the name of Heaven, is it possible for her to elect Flower, who said during the war that he wished the Confederacy to succeed. Let those who love their country only think what the success of the Confederacy would have meant, Wattsborough, Va., October 26, 1891.

THE CONTEMPTIBLE ATTACKS ON MR. MEYER. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: There is, I think, a note of genuine pathos speech of Henry A. Meyer, the Republican candidate for the Mayoralty in Brooklyn, delivered on Tues-"The concerted attempt to belittle me," said Mr. Meyer, "I had not anticipated. It was not democratic. It was not American. I confess to you it at first disheartened me." It is not any wonder. A recent issue of "The Evening Post" gave prominent place to an article conceived in the very smallest, most contemptible, most un-American spirit against the Brooklyn candidate, describing his grocery store and its wares, ridicaling his supposed laborious and uncongenial efforts to get up his campaign speeches, and generally giving vent to the pettiest, nastlest temper of childish personal detractions. The unpardonable offence of being a grocer! Shade of William Cullen Bryant! Has "The Evening Post" come to this!
Many of us remember a time when The Tribune and

"The Post" stood for the noblesse of American journal-ism. Thank God, The Tribune is loyal to its traditions still. There is a very real sorrowfulness in seeing such a paper as "The Evening Post" once was de-scending to such small driv, undemocratic, narestill. There is a very real sorrowniness in sevens such a paper as "The Evening Post" once was descending to such small, dirty, undemocratic, unrepublican, unamerican work as this. It is pitful enough, One hopes the voice of Brooklyn's editizens will utter such an indignant reboke to this spirit of personal belittling as will be remembered. Mr. Moyer ought to be overwhelmingly elected, if only as a witness that here in free America still "a man's a man for a' that"! ELLIOTT D. TOMKINS.

St. Jame's Rectory, Long Branch, N. J., Oct. 29. 1891

A QUESTION WHICH HILL EVADED. THE BLACK MAN IN THE SOUTH AND IN THE NORTH.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: Governor Hill lately went to Atlanta to de-liver an address in memory of Henry W. Grady. The occasion was used to say much as to newborn loyalty. fraternity and the like. Seemingly pains were taken by both Mr. Hill and the Georgians to steer clear of the real cause of discord, which is whether the South is ready to respect the rights of colored American citizens, whether an intelligent law-abiding colored citizen shall or not in matters that pertain to the general welfare have an equal voice and command the same respect and consideration as though he were white, whether there shall be a discrimination against him solely on account of his color. This question, in-volving not only the rights and feelings of millions of the Government's subjects, but a fundamental principle upon which the Government is founded, is the issue now before the Nation; is a question that has to be pressed home to all Americans and especially that portion of them to be found in the South, who treat the principle with supreme contempt. This was ignored on the occasion above referred to, and we are allowed to infer from facts, and from the unlimited praise and indorsement of Mr. Grady on the above occasion, that all parties fully assent to the very elequent speech made in Boston by Mr. Grady a short time before his deeth, in which, speaking for the New South, Mr. Grady said that while he and the New South were ready, yes, would be glad, to treat the black man G. kindly, yes, to encourage him, further to protect him, still that black man must not assert as his right to dictate through the ballot or otherwise as to public affairs, as would be freely accorded to him where he will not down until it shall be settled to the satisfaction Government and the fundamental principles upon which the Nation is founded. Though I am regarded as conservative because I

am, as an expedient, for appealing to the South J. politically and in fact in every legal and honorable B. manner with the hope of inducing the section to change its policy affecting the colored people; that while I admit that the South will not conquer its prejudice in a day, still I desire that the New South as referred to by Mr. Grady shall be held to the strictest line of con sistency and of justice, that it be tried by the supreme law of the land, and those grand and ennobling principles for which the fathers of the Revolution pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. entire South will, as I am fully persuaded, in time fully accept that all American citizens, regardless of nationality, race or color, or previous condition of servitude, are entitled to and should enjoy full equality servinde, are entitled to and should enjoy full equality before the law in all that pertsins to the public weal. Until then there will be ugitation—no peace. The South will sooner accept the above as a controlling rule of action by the North becoming consistent on only in declaration but in practice in its treatment of worthy colored men. It is not consistent and true in business affairs, in political matters nor in the church, and this superinduces to the outraging of the colored man in the South.

GEORGE T. DOWNING.

Newnort, R. L. Oct. 25, 1891. Newport, R. I., Oct. 25, 1891.

PIRATES WITHOUT POLITICS.

THE INDEPENDENT LEADER SAYS THAT TAM MANY'S SUCCESS WOULD BE A NATIONAL DISGRACE.

From George William Curtis's letter to L. E. Chittenden No question at this election takes precedence of the restoration of Tammany Hall to political power in the That organization has been described by a distinguished Democrat AS A CONSPIRACY AGAINST HONEST GOVERNMENT, and it is declared by other eminent Democrats to be already IN ABSOLUTE CON-TROL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. The character of its management and its methods have been courage ously and accurately exposed in detail, and all good citizens of the city have been summoned more than once to unite against its MALIGN AND DEGRADING POWER. This year the call is even louder and more imperative, as Tammany Hall has shown its supreme influence in the State Convention of its party, and NOW AIMS AT THE CONTROL OF THE STATE GOVERN-MENT AND OF THE STATE REPRESENTATION IN THE NEXT NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. Whatever may be our party sympathies, the success of such an effort would be a COMMON NATIONAL DISGRACE. Let any intellegent and patriotic American acquaint himself with the facts in regard to the leadership of Tammany Hall and imagine that leadership representing the power of New-York in a National In such a situation THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE IN THE STATE AT THIS ELECTION IS TRULY DESCRIBED BY MR. FASSETT AS GOOD GOVERN-MENT AGAINST TAMMANY HALL. There is no wise reform in the State to which Tammany is known to be reform in the state to which Tammany is known to be friendly, and none whose prospects would not be harmed by its ascendency. HONEST DEMOCRATS DISOWN IT AS A PRATICAL ORGANIZATION FOR PLUNDER AND WITHOUT POLITICS. But they cannot deny that now, as always, its power is sustained by Democratic votes. The way to make opposition to it effectual at this election is for such Democrats, and for all those who agree with them, not to support its candidates, but to vote for Mr. Fassett and the candidates associated with him.

A SUGGESTION ABOUT NATURALIZATION.

the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I have read with much interest your reports of the methods and frauds in issuing naturalization papers, and it would seem to be a cause of great political trickery by the discrupulous benchmen. preserve the parity of the ballot, it seems that other afeguards than the present are necessary to prevent great frauds at our elections. It occurs to me that it would be well to require all naturalized citizens to hold their papers one year before they can vote at any Also, to forbid them to be issued during the month of October, or thirty days prior to any National or State election. It is now the law that a citizen must have been a resident of the State one year, the county four months, and the district thirty days. Why should not a foreign-born citizen be required to be a citizen resident for the same period as is now required of us all? I am a native, and crossed the East River on the first of september. I am therefore disqualified as a voter. I think it would be no hardship to require all foreigners to hold their papers one year before they can vote. We need some more checks on them than we now have.

New-York, Oct. 30, 1891.

THE POLITICAL PASSWORD.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: "Don't unchain the Tiger" was Benjamin Franklin's observation; and every good citizen in New York will to morrow respond cordially to this saying. Let every effort be made to prevent the Tammany Tiger from breaking his chain and roaming over the State. New-York City, Nov. 2, 1891. T. B.



Both the method and results when Svrip of Figis taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently, yet promptly, on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleansing the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable in the case and second produced. taste and acceptable to the stomach. Prompt in its action, and truly beneficial in its effe prepared only from the more healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c. and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand vill procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

NEW-YORK, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., MAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE KY.

EXCELLENT SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR SUCCESS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT IN QUALI-FYING SHARPSHOOTERS.

The sharpshooters' match at Creedmoor on Satu was one of the most interesting of the year, because of the unusually large number of the score. Oss hundred competitors contested for the rank of shooter, which requires a score of 42 out of a rankle 50. Fifty-four won the sharpshooter's laures of this number twenty-three are members of the 70 agreement. The 7th has made a splendid record the factorists and the rest of the r was one of the most interesting of the year, because of the unusually large number of fine seems eighty-seven of its members inving won the rate w sharpshooter, against sixty-two for last year. well-known New-Yorkers were in the contest day, among whom was Lieutenaut H. C. Du Company I, 7th Regiment, who won a silver with a score of 48 out of a possible 50; 23 at the yard range and 25 at the 600-yard range, Fo is the score of those who won the starpsh Heg. 500 yds. 600 y

G. T. Musson, Co. K.
R. McLean, Co. K.
W. A. Stokes, Co. H.
Lieut, H. C. Du Val, Co. I.
H. M. Fred, Co. F.
G. E. Constable, Co. F.
W. A. Varentine, stuff
T. J. Dolan, N. C. S.
C. E. De La Vergne, sup'y
A. O'Donnell, Ov. F.
H. Coburn, Pr. Co. C.
F. M. Vermliye, Troop A.
J. Dwight, Pr. W. C. S.
W. M. Carter, Co. D.
T. C. Wiswall, Co. P.
Guy Du Val. Co. I.
General Robbins... 1. Whitloca, staff. Turnbuil, Co. F. Coudert, Troop A. Maconnell, Co. F. C. F. Robins, Co. C.
W. F. Smith, Co. C.
H. G. Story, Co. A.
W. Redd, Jr., Co. G.
R. Harding, Jr., Co. C.
A. B. Risley, Co. C.
O. W. Robinsen, N. C. S.
J. V. Black, Co. B.
B. H. Nicholl, Co. I.
W. H. Hanley, Co. C.
E. Y. Nichols, Troop A.

NOT OPPOSING THE A. A. U. MR JANSSEN'S PROPOSED NEW LEAGUE MORE

SOCIAL THAN ATHLETIC.

The proposed United League of Athletic Clubs, the details of which were published yesterday in The Tribune, created a great deal of talk among stalletes The general opinion was that i was a "kickers' movement" against the Amateur Athletic Union, and that another war was imminent, similar

to the old A. A. U. and U. 4 A's, fight.

This at least is the opinion taken by many of those high up in the councils of the Amateur Athletic Union. The promoters of the new organization, however, dear at they are antagonistic to the A. Janssen, the recog-"It is just this way," said F. W. Janssen, the recog-cheme, yesterday. "The that they are antagonistic to the A. A. U.

nized leader of the new scheme, yesterday. "The Amateur Athletic Union, as now conducted, esten directly to the active athletes, which, as you know, consist of only a small percentage of our great whletic-club membership. Take the cases of the New-York and Manhattan clubs, for an example. The Union caters to, say, 200 men out of the 2,500 in the New-York Club, and, say, to 300 out of the 3,000 in the Manhattan Club. Now we propose to cater to the entire membership of the clubs." "Then the new movement does not mean a war with

the present government of amateur athletics !" was

"Most certainly not," said Mr. Janssen. "Neither am I interested in the new movement simply because I was not elected on the board of the A. A. U., as has been so unjustly charged. We do not aspire to supplant the Union, but to better the conditions of the clubs at large. It is not necessary to withdraw from the Union in order to become a member of the new League. The movement is more for social reasons than for competitive sports. The fact that the circular sent to clubs states that 'the League shall at all time remain harmonious with all organizations having Na-tional jurisdiction,' and that the League shall not hold a competition of any kind for National champles ship honors,' shows that we are not antagonistic to the

"N circulars were sent to the New York, Marine tan, Palma, Jersey City and New-Jersey Athlete clubs, or to the Staten Island Cricket or Englewood Field clubs. Of the other clubs, favorable replies or encouraging words have been received from the following: Staten Island A. C., Staten Island; Crescent A C., Brookiyn; Berkeley A. C., New-York; A. C. of Schuylkill Navy, Philadelphia; Columbia A. C., Washington; Detroit A. C., Michigan; Montreal A. A. Canada; Athenaeum Club, Toronto, Canada; Southers A. C., New-Orleans; Olympic A. C., San Francisco; A. C. of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.; Providence A. C., Rhode Island; Montclair A. A., New-Jersey; Orange A. C., New-Jersey; Pastime A. C., St. Louis." James E. Sullivan, the secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, looks upon the new scheme as a dired menace to his beloved organization. He of course predicts its utter collapse and early death. There is no use in ever questioning Sullivan's loyalty; the Union. One day, as Sulliavan walked across Manhata. Field, an athletic wag remarked: "There goes the Amateur Athletic Union."

George W. Carr, the president of the Manhattan Athletic Club, was seen last night and said that athe mater had only been mentioned to him indedentally, he had formed no decided opinion. He was positive that his club had taken no action and had not discussed the matter in any way. Mr. Carr, while not saying much, gave the writer the idea that the Cherry Diamond president did not believe that the cherry A C., Brooklyn; Berkeley A. C., New York; A. C.

discussed the matter in any way. Mr. Carr, while a saying much, gave the writer the idea that the Cherr Diamond president did not believe that the new more ment would set the athletic world after.

Roswell P. Flower is avowedly the representative of the most unscrupulous elements of his party.-New-York Times, June 18, 1884.

DISASTROUS FOREST FIRES.

HOUSES, OROPS AND TIMBER DESTROYED IN MISSOURI AND ALABAMA.

St. Louis, Nov. 2 .- One of the most disastrous forest fires ever known in St. Louis County has been raging for three days. Unless there is a rain within a few days the losses will reach an enormous figure. The started last Thursday morning and spread & rapidly that within a few minutes it had got beyood control. The people of the neighborhood turned out to save the Nichols homestead, but it was burned. Several other houses followed it on Salurday. Acres upon acres of wheat have succumbed in the flames and in many places houses, property, barns and stori have been saved only by ploughing up crops.

A dispatch from Sapulpa, I. T., says:

drouth was broken by a rain beginning at midnight last night. Most of the large prairie fires that have been raging across the Creek and Cherokee county have been extinguished. Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 2 .- A forest fire about \$

mile west of Vernon has been burning since Thursday mooning and its path is now about a mile wide. See eral farmers have suffered already great loss in fescal and timber lands and there is much danger to been and barns. The flames have been beyond all control and barns. The flames have been beyond all control and partial toward the river, the fire burning four and barns on its way. There has been no rain a several months.

A HEARING IN PRINCIPAL TARPY'S CASE.

Albany, Nov. 2.-Andrew S. Draper, Superintenden of Public Instruction, gave a hearing this morning of the complaint and petition of John H. Thiry, asking for the revocation and cancellation of the certificate at Peter E. Tarpy, principal of the First Ward Public School of Long Island City. It lasted several house and both Mr. Thiry and Principal Tarpy were present George W. Stearns presented the case for the complain ant and ex Assistant District Attorney John W. God of New-York, appeared in behalf of Mr. Tarpy. Mr Steams read affidavits tending to show the bad character of Tarpy. Mr. Goff read a number of counts affidavits tending to show the previous and the presenced character of Mr. Tarpy. Superintendent Drapt took the papers and reserved his decision.

TAMMANY'S PAVEMENT JOB. From The Utica Herald.

From The Utica Herald.

The Tribune's exposure of the botched job made with the new Broadway pavement has aroused intense feeling among the taxpayers of New York City. The people have stood a long stego of fearful steaches and business-paralyzing obstruction in the hope that their great thoroughfare would finally be decently paved. Instead they discover that the work is fraud heaped upon fraud. In five years repairs will be necessary in many places. Meanwhile, Fammany Hall packets the profits, and asks, as of old, "What are you going to do about it?" The answer should be given at the polls next Tuesday. Every vote for the Republican ticket will help New-York to eventually rid itself of the great robber-ring, and balk its sinister attempt to get control of the State and even the National Government.